Albany, Dec. 7 .- The Court of Appeals is to decide the four disputed Senate district cases, and meanwhile the State Board of Canvassers is compelled "to stand in recess" until the court hands The publication in several of the Mills organs down its decision. If the revolutionary methods of tables showing the division of the vote on Mason of David B. Hill to "count in" a Democratic and Dixon's Line led to some discussion of that mat-Senate, when the election returns showed the ter to-day. It seemed rather singular to find Demoelection of eighteen Republicans and fourteen crats arranging Democratic votes on that line in Democrats, are defeated the credit of thus proorder to show that the bulk of Crisp's support tecting the rights of the State's voters will came from the South, while the bulk of Mills's due to Judges Kennedy, Edwards and Barnard, of support came from the North. The distribution the Supreme Court. These Judges-one Republiof the votes among the several candidates on the can and two Democrats-have shown that the nineteenth ballot was as follows: Crisp, 11; Judiciary of the State cannot be swayed by par-Mills, 11; McMillin, 1; Springer, 2; divided, 7. tisan influences. They could not but observ The States a majority of whose Democratic Reprethat the Executive of the State was using all sentatives voted for Judge Crisp' were Alabama, his vast powers to change the result of the elec-Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Jertion so far as it concerned the State Senate; sendsey, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina ing his agents to Boards of Supervisors whose and Virginia. Of these States, eight were Demomembers were engaged in tabulating the election cratic in 1888 and two were Republican. The returns, and inspiring disregard of ballots cast eleven States, a majority of whose Democratic for Republican candidates for Senator. They wit-Representatives voted for Colonel Mills were nessed the removal from office of three County Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware Clerks who refused to declare truth-Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Texas, Monful the falsified election returns from the tana, Wisconsin. Of these States, five were Democratic in 1888, five were Republican, and counties of Onondoga, Rensselaer and Dutchess. They must have been shocked by the one was a Territory. Both of the Springer States Governor's action in sending one Supreme Court -Illinois and Nebraska-were Republican in 1888. Judge into the district of another to interfere with The seven States which were divided were Kenhis settlement in a just manner of a dispute over a tucky! Louisiana, Michigan, New-Hampshire, Penn-Senate district. Last of all, they saw the State sylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia, three Board of Canvassers, palpably at the suggestion of of which voted for Cleveland in 1888 and four the same unscrupulous man, meet many days in for Harrison. It will be observed that Crisp had

> turns by the courts. But Judge Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, Saturday, put his hands upon the members of the State Board of Canvassers, and forbade them from considering the fraudulent election returns from Dutchess County, by which it was made to appear that Edward Osborne, a Democrat, had been elected Senetor, whereas the late Gilbert A. Deane, Republican, had 83 plurality in the district.

advance of its usual day of meeting for the

purpose of hastily considering falsified election re-

turns and thus avoid the correction of those re-

To-day Judge Edwards, holding court here in Albany, granted five writs of mandamus against the State Board of Canvassers, prohibiting it from considering any extraneous papers in issuing certificates of election to the Senators-elect in the XVth, XVIth, XXVth, and XXVIIth Senate Districts, This brought the State Board of Canvassers and David B. Hill to their several knees. They now found themselves forced to have considered in the courts the authority of the State Board of Canvassers to consider anything but the election returns. These election returns show that Gilbert A. Deane, Republican, had 83 plurality for Senator; that Rufus T. Peck, Republican, had 363 plurality for Senator: that John H. Derby, Republican, had 670 plurality for Senator, and that Franklin S. Sherwood, Republican, had 670 plurality for Senator. But the Democrats desire to have the courts pass upon the power of the State Board of Canvassers to consider such questions as Mr Sherwood's eligibility, whether in Mr. Peck's district ballots were transposed, and other questions which no State Board of Canvassers before this one had ever felt at liberty to pass upon. The Republicans, on their part, were desirous that the courts should show the State Board of Canvassers clearly that it had no right to consider extraneous papers while engaged in the process of issuing Senate district certificates. But it was a Republican victory. It was the Republicans who invoked the aid of the courts against David B. Hill and the State Board

When Judge Edwards entered the court room in the City Hall of Albany this morning, he found there Joseph H. Choate, Matthew Hale, John F. Parkhurst, Eugene Burlingame and John Nottingham, representing Republican Senators-elect, and Isaac H. Maynard and Delos McCurdy, representing the Democratic State Board of Canvassers. Early in the session of the vassers at Poughkeepsie on Saturday.

papers considered by the Court of Appeals.

"I am very glad to hear it," said Judge Edwards with a look of satisfaction. "For I think, in riew of the grave nature of the election cases under consideration, and the fact that we have a Presidential election next year, the Court of

lican lawyers desired to have some corrections made to these stipulations.

"I hope you will agree," said Judge Edwards, for my desire is to put both of you in the best

shape possible before the Court of Appeals." "I should like to say, Judge," said Mr. Maynard,

that the members of the State Board of Canvassers do not like any order issued against them,

ven pro forms, but they nevertheless consent to it, since they would like the Court of Appeals to

decide these election cases." Mr. Maynard and Mr. Choate then came to an

It is hereby stipulated, in each of the above entitled pr ceedings, that an appeal shall be immediately taken from each of the orders granted therein at the Columbia Special Term beginning Deceeber 5, 1891, and entered in the Al-buny County Clerk's office December 7, 1891, that the relators therein will print the papers upon such appeals and furnish them so that the appeals shall be submitted to the General Term, now being held in the Third Department, on Tue-day, the 8th; that the respondents upon such appeal will accept notice of argument thereof for that day and unite with the appellants in a report to the General Term to feated party at General Term shall immediately appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the prevailing party shall accept that notice of argument of appeals in that court and unite with the appellants in a report to the court to suspended until the decision of the Court of Appeals upon such appeal, providing such decision be made prior to December 30, 1891, and that such canvass shall be

Board of Canvassers and for Frank Rice, Secretar, WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM, for Rufus T. Peck.

ACOMMERCIAL DREIBUND.

SOOPE OF THE PROPOSED TREATIES. DEUN INCLUDED WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA

AND ITALY-SPAIN PREPARING A

NEW TARIFF LIST.

gritts, Dec. 7.—The treaties presented at the Perin. Dec. 7.—The treaties presented at the side of the Reichstag to-day embraced the side. The customs and veterinary treaty and Austria, the customs and navigation treaty halv, and the customs treaty with Belgium. permerandum accompanying the treatics says All the amounts arranged for are

puble in gold.

[bler the new conventions the duties are fixed follows per 100 kilos: On wheat and rye, 350 proje; oats, 280 pfennige; pulse, 150 pfennige; proje; 200 pfennige; maize, 160 pfennige; malt, pt plennige; wine-must, 2,000 pfennige; butter, see plennige : meats, 1,500 pfennige ; live swine,

100 pfennige per head. 1 comparison of the existing tariffs with the speed ones shows the following reductions: first and rye, 150 pfennige per 100 kilos; oats, pf pf.; pulse, 50 pf.; barley, 25 pf.; maize and sit 40 pf.; butter and wine-must, 410 pf.; meat, set pf.; pork! 300 pf.; live pigs, 100 pf. each. The Austrian tariff grants reductions as follows: sidered textiles and laces, 75 florins, per Thies; whole silk, smooth tissues, 300 fl.; size whole silk fabrics, 100 fl.; half-silk velvets, 100 1; other half-silks, 25 fl.; paper goods and and appeterie, 12 fl.; iron and steel bars, not parametered, 25fl., manufactured, 50 fl.; fine ins wares, 5 fl.; pen-nibs and needles, 20 fl. Vienna, Dec. 7 .- Every seat in the Unterhaus as exapted to-day. Even the galleries overtest with people eager to hear the details of the powed zollverein treaties. The members the Minister of Commerce, loudly cheering the vains passages of the treaties, and his explanations The Marquis himself expressed his satstation that the injunction of secreey had been noved, and that the great politice-economic meet of the Dreibund had passed to a success isse. It now remained for the Government strengthen the treaty relations of the Empire ward the East. The Government was convinced

strance the attainment of this object. The treaties will, if approved of, go into effect on bluary 1, 1892, and will remain in operation frees will be collected by all three countries. Buds-Pesth, Dec. 7 .- In the Lower House of

that the bills now presented would essentially

& Rungarian Diet to-day, the Minister of Husodry submitted a veterinary convention which is been negotiated with Germany. Herr Gabriel me Baross, Minister of Industry and Commerce, stuitted the treaties of commerce and navigain recently concluded between Austria-Hungary ut Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and istis-Hungary and Belgium. He also submitted a convention agreed upon by Austrialurary and Germany for the protection of supples and trade-marks. The House referred

suples and trade-marks. The House referred to tractice to the Economic Committee.

Reme, Dec. 7.—Premier Rudini introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill to ratify the Zollverein treaties.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—The Spanish Government is paying a tariff list with exceedingly high surfaum duties for nations not negotiating testies with Spain, and minimum duties for those subjects with Spain, and minimum duties for those subjects with Spain, are accounted. splying reciprocity arrangements. French wine similar to the firms are buying up Spanish wines in large quantities, in view of the fact that the new French tantif will go into effect on February 1. A single Bordeaux house has purchased 20,000,000 francs'

to the Induse of November 7 and 14 and December a Swember 14 it was also explained here that the conditioned the signing of the comperstood as including Austria-Hungary. This is now stied fact, and the political Triple Alliance is really engineed by a commercial Dreibund. This is the unleation to Europe of the reciprocity policy, already stilled between some of the American republics at the United States. It will be noticed, indeed, by to international pariff figures hald before the Berlin leading, that they all indicate a requestion or custom-tish is the natural object of any zollverein, or customhase union. This leads, of course, to a more or be intricate political union, and Germany has suc-med in coaxing Belgium into that commercial com-let to which it is said that Switzerland will soon be so a party. France will thus find herself com-mentally soluted in Europe, whose nations she has existly isolated in Europe, whose nations she has 2 Chambers, despite the entreaties of the Govern and the warnings of moderate protectionist tiles. Spain, being more independent politically the lialy, will not enter the new European Zollverein timed under the leadership of Germany, but she is Maring to close her frontiers against French products, intallation for the excessive and really prohibitive ties adopted in France against the importation of patch wines.

PLEASURE AT THE ROYAL BETROTHAL. MINCE ALBERT VICTOR AND HIS PROMISED BRIDE ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED

IN LONDON. Lodon, Dec. 7 .- Almost the sole topic of conversa-In in ultra-fashionable circles to-day has been the Speement of Prince Albert Victor to Princess Victoria May of Teck. On all sides the utmost satisfaction is spessed. The Prince and Princess of Wales having brief the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their chilbe to take luncheon to-day at Marlborough House. lefamily of the Duke came up to London this morn-It from Luton Hoo, their residence in the County of best Albert Victor would meet his promised bride at bearing station, and the result was that an immenathered in and about St. Pancras Station, where hom Luton arrive, eager to see the young besale he Prince was in waiting, and he gallantly Princess Victoria Mary from the railway car ed escorted her to an open carriage.

the royal party made their appearance the went fairly wild with be on in the station, but along the streets through the carriage passed in going to Marlborough last did the crowd endeavor by cheers, waving of his and handkerchiefs, to show the deep satisfaction has at the betrothal. The Prince and Princess looked salingly upon the cheering crowd, and bowed right at left in recognition of the welcome extended to the Arrived at Mariborough House, the Duke and these of Tanks and the complete of the Prince ches of Tech were warmly greeted by the Prince of Princess of Wales. Princess Victoria Mary was, tourse, the centre of interest, and the satisfaction the Frince and Princess of Wales at the outcome of or son's wooing was evinced by the hearty and rehand klases they bestowed upon their future daugh-

It is ifforoughly believed that none of the betrothals tembers of the royal famil; that have occurred in the years gave to the Queen the satisfaction she fears gave to the Queen the satisfaction she tes Victoria Mary. So interested is she that she to not wait for them to pay her a formal visit at befor Castle, but came to London to-day and proded at once to Mariborough House. She was ex-tended at once to Mariborough House. She was ex-pering the state of the sta

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S ELECTION. ar of Sir Richard Cartwright as a Member of mt for South Oxford was dismissed to-day. consel for the petitioner announcing that it had been bested not to offer any evidence in support of the does declared that there was no evidence to show has corupt practices had been used to influence the fection of sir Richard.

STATUES OF PUBLIC MEN FOR MEXICO. ome, Dec. 7.—The colossal statues of Hidalgo, the lean patriot, and ex-President Juarez, of Mexico, Just been completed at the studio of the artist til. where they have been visited by great crowds

of critics and other admirers. The statues were made by the order of the Government of Mexico, to which country they will soon be sent.

TAXMANYS CONQUEST IN THE HOUSE OF several ballots had been taken to-day that he had

FONSECA'S MINISTERS DENOUNCED.

POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL-

GRANDE DO SUL. Rio Janeiro, Dec. 7 .- President Peixotto today

are at present at Rio Janeiro. The President has issued a manifesto, in which he declares that the members of Dictator Fonseca's Govall his own efforts will be directed to consolidating

of the fact that Senhor Castilno persisted in his refusal trouble in the State, has appointed Senhor Osario to

PLANS FOR DOM PEDRO'S FUNERAL

THE COUNTESS D'EU AND THE BRAZILIAN

Paris, Dec. 7.-The body of Dom Pedro will be taken morrow to the Church of St. Madeleine, where it will be placed on a catafalque. The greater part of the troops of the Paris garrison will escort the funeral

London, Dec. 7 .- The English court will go into mourning for one week for Dom Pedro. Rio Janeiro, Dec. 7 .- The Monarchists in this city supporters of the Monarchical idea will hold a public meeting in Rio Janeiro on Wednesday, to express publicly their grief at the death of the ex-Emperor.

A TERRIBLE STORM IN THE CHANNEL. TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST BY THE FOUNDERING

London, Dec. 7 .- A reavy gale has prevailed in the South of England and in the English Channel through out the afternoon and evening. A repetition of the recent disasters is feared. It is reported that the Channel steamer Victoria struck the pier at the entrance of the harbor of Calais to-night and was un able to make the harbor. She was therefore obliged

A terrible storm is raging all along the French The herring smacks at Fecamp are in ex-

THE ST. ETIENNE DISASTER.

SIX ENTOMBED MINERS ESCAPE-FIFTY-EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED-PRESIDENT CARNOT

SENDS AID AND SYMPATHY.

Paris, Dec. 7.-51x miners, who were believed to be ntombed in the St. Etienne mine, in which the explosion occurred yesterday, have reached surface by a different shaft. Fifty-eight bodies have been recovered from the mine. The crowd which gathered about the pit last night was an immense one. In it were men, women and children, many of whom had relatives or friends in the ruined mine. There were many pathetic scenes in the course of the night, as the bodies were hoisted to the segard to the probable formation of a European surface. A large force of gendarmes were present, and less under German influence, and in regard to the at times it was necessary for them to exercise considerable force to hold the crowd in check. The men wh volunteered to go down into the pit to recover the were divided into relays, who worked in short shifts. The work was terribly hard, for the main galseries were completely blocked with rubbish, most of te the spot where most of the dead men had been at work. A large number of horses had been killed, either

> the disaster was due to the action of the manager of the mine, who ordered that the ventilating apparatus be stopped. He had received no authority from the

a long telegraphic message to the Prefect, exposence his deep regret for the disaster, and has sent Colone de Chamoin, one of his aides-de-camp, to convey his condolences to the wives and relatives of those who were killed and to distribute relief where it is needed.

NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

pressed that the loss of life, which the first dispatch places at 180, is over-estimated.

MISS ST. JOHN'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

London, Dec. 7 .- The first witness called this morn ing in the St. John divorce case was Surgeon Cooper. was called to support the charges of cruelty made Miss St. John, and testified to certain bruises she had received. Miss St. John was then called to resume her testimony. In response to the question put to her by Mr. Gill, she said that she prepared the deed of separation between herself and her husband, but on the question of the custody of the child. Mr. Gill then resumed his questioning in regard to the relations between Miss St. John and Arthur Cohen. Miss St. said that the most valuable present Cohen ever valuable presents from other persons. Justice Jenne here interrupted Mr. Gill, remarking that there was no need for the jury to be told that actresses received

Mr. Gill dropped this line of inquiry after his rebuff by Justice Jeune, and started again on the question of the husband's alleged cruelty and other matters. witness said that during a serious illness from which she suffered at Brighton she was nursed by Cohen's sisters She went to Monte Carlo with her husband's consent.

London, Dec. 7 .- The Smithfield cattle show, now in progress, has fewer exhibits than is usually the case. This is due to the fact that the Board of Agriculture has proclaimed London to be infected with pleuropneumonia. The proclamation orders that all cattle must be shughtered within a week after they are imported. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have exhibits at the show. Her Majesty obtained the first prize for Devon heifers and the third prize for Devon steers. The Prince of Wales has received the first prize for Southdown sheep.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. Rome, Dec. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Curioni presented a motion, signed by six Deputies, expressing confidence in the Government, and designed to close the ecclesiastical debate. Signor Marinuzzi com-plained that the motion contained no reference to the Government's foreign policy. Premier Rudini, inter-posing, said that he was ready at any time to accept a dison the Government's foreign policy. Imbriant tounted the Government on its timidity, and asked what had become of the New-Orleans dispute, whether or not the Government considered that incident closed. Finally, after several other members had spoken, the Chamber decided to close the debate, and Signor Curioni's motion was carried—248 to 92.

A SYNOPSIS OF THEIR PROVISIONS.

MR. REID'S TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY BLAINE GIVING THEIR DETAILS.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Blaine has received the following telegram from the United States Minister to France dated Paris, December 5: Have pleasure to report that the President yesterday romulgated the law fixing duty on pork, and to-day ublishes decree repealing from this date the prohibition on American pork which has existed in Francisco since February 18, 1881. Following is substance

"President of French Republic, on report of Minister of Agriculture, in view of decrees of 18th February, 1881, and of 28th December, 1883, by which American pork was excluded, in view of opinions expressed by Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Pinance, of Interior an

of Commerce and Industry, decrees as follows: "Article 1.—Salted pork meats from United States can be imported into France at points to be fixed by

"Article 2.-Before discharge of cargo the im porters must produce for each shipment certificate from inspector of Department of Agriculture, designated by houses, certifying that the meats are from healthy animals and suitable for human food. The boxes must bear official stamp of this inspector. No shipment can be admitted which does not comply with these

"Article 3.-After their discharge, these meats shall be examined by sanitary inspectors appointed by Minister of Agriculture. All meats found unwholesome

shall be destroyed in presence of these inspectors. "Article 4.-Provides that these meats cannot pass Custom House without certificates of both inspections and Article 5-that expense of the French inspection

"Article 6.—Repeals former decrees of prohibition and any other regulations in conflict with present Decree signed Carnot; countersigned Minister of

Agriculture Develle, Minister of the Interior Constans, Minister of Commerce and Industry and of the Colonies Jules Roche, Minister of Finance Bouvier Another decree, also promulgated to-day, named Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles and Dunkerque as points

at which American pork will be admitted. WHITELAW REID.

WRECK OF A NEW STEAMSHIP.

THE NICARAGUA, OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COM PANY, LOST ON THE SALVADOR COAST.

San Francisco, Dec. 7 .- A disputch has been receive by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company stating that the new steamer Nicaragua, Captain Connors, struck on a reef below Acajutla, on the coast of Salvador, Friday night and was wrecked. Arrangements were immediately made to send the tag Vigilant to the scene of the trouble. She was about to start when a second dispatch was received stating that the Nicaragua was total loss, and the orders for the tug were countermanded. The steamer was on her second trip when the accident occurred. She was launched at Phila delphia last June and sailed for Panama in August She was designed for the Central American trade and was magnificently fitted up. All on board were saved

At the office in this city of the Pacific Mail Line yes erday it was said that the Nicaragua struck on a sunken reef off Point Reimeldos on the coast of vador. The vessel ran back to Acajutla, where there is a smooth shore, and was beached there as she was leaking badly. From the last accounts received, there was little hope of saving the steamer. The Nicaragua cost \$220,000. She registered 1,500 tons.

A PARIS CONTRACTOR FOUND IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Dec. 7 (Special).-Jean Allioli, a wealthy Frenchman, whose mysterious disappearance caused a stir in Paris, was found to-day in Chicago by a reporter. He is working as a model-maker at the World's Fair grounds at \$3 a day. Jean Allioli was, two months ago, one of the best known building contractors of Parls. He was reputed to be wealthy. Much of his business was with and for the city. He left his ome on November 5 for a day's trip to a village close to Paris and did not return. He said to-day "I had to leave Paris to preserve my mental health. I was a building contractor. To my bid was awarded the contract for building and furnishing with heating erected in Paris. In making my calculations I relied on the data given me by the architect. After getting the work well under way I found out that he had made a mistake or misinformed me. I was losing 1 000 francs a day. I stood it as long as I could. but soon found myself giving way under the strain. I took a short vacation, but the losses went on I could have had all the money I wanted by appealing to my rich relatives, but I would not do this. I de cided to abandon the whole business, come to America while my mind was safe and begin anew. My family s in good circumstances and will not suffer by my failure. I am doing now the same work at which I began my career in Paris thirty-five years ago. shall not go back to France for the present at least. I think I can soon get into business here and make another fortune."

M. Allioli is a short, stout, middle-aged man with a reddish mustache. He is particularly skilled in de-signing and modelling ornamental plaster-work, and his craft is being utilized in the preparation of the ornate staff-work for the World's Fair buildings.

A DECISION ON GRAIN GAMBLING. Chicago, Dec. 7 (Special).-A peculiar decision on the subject of Board of Trade gambling was rendered to-day by Judge Moran in the suit of Gertrude S. Talcott against the commission firm of Elder, McKinney & Applegate. This was a bill filed to enjoin an action at law on a promissory note for \$2,000 made by com lainant to defendants, and to recover \$2,131 paid by Mrs. Talcott to the brokers. She held that the note had been given and the money paid to indemnify and recompense the defendants for losses incurred by her to them in wagering or gambling contracts made for the purchase and sale of grain. It was understood between them that the dealing should be in differences and that no grain should be received or delivered on such contracts. In the court below the jury gave Mrs. Talcott a verdict on the note, finding it was given in a gambling deal. Then Judge Tuley entered a decree compelling the firm to refund the money paid to them, holding that the law court had declared the transaction a gambling one and he could not go into that question. In affirming the decision of the court below, Judge Moran says: "We did not intend to hold that margins advanced to brokers on contracts made to be settled on differences could not be recovered back from the person or persons to whom they were paid, and if such a meaning is to be drawn from the case of Elmendorf, Watte et al. vs. Costello, decided at the last March term of this court, it must be re-garded as not expressing the law as understood by this

KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A PURNACE. Baltimore, Dec. 7 (Special).-Water leaking through a racked plate into one of the big furnaces of the Mary and Steel Company At Sparrow's Point, nine miles from this city, caused an explosion last night by which three men were instantly killed, one fatally injured and five others badly hurt. The shock was terrific, the whole of steelton being shaken as by an earthquake. The furnace was being blown out at the time of the ecident, and there were about forty men working near Hot cinders, moken metal and firebricks were hurled about in every direction. The following is a list of the killed : Arthur M. Austin, of Baltimore ; George Braidwood, of Baltimore; John Lynch, of Sparrow's Point, and Andrew Pugh, of Sparrow's Point. The injured are: Archur Pure, of Highland Town; Washington Sapp, brakeman of a shifting engine; Thomas Miller, slored, of Linwood, N. C.; August Bell, colo Montpeller P. O., Hanover County, Va., and William colored men were burned slightly. The bodies of Austin and Braidwood were horribly burned. They were found under piles of hot bricks, and Austin's remains could only be recognized by a gold seal ring on one of his blackened fingers.

MR. BUENHAM'S WILL TO BE CONTESTED. Boston, Dec. 7.-The will of T. O. H. P. Burnham.

the millionaire bookseller, who left \$500,000 to charitable and other institutions, was not admitted to probate to-day. Charles Burnham, of New-York, a nephew, has entered an appearance, and there will be a contest. Augustus Flagg, who is named as executor of the will. has refused to accept the trust. The other executor is F. A. Brooks.

several ballots had been taken to-day that he had been deceived in regard to the situation and pros-TAMMANY'S CONQUEST IN THE HOUSE OF pects of the Texan's canvass. A number of Mills's lieutenants spoke in the conference, assuring the M'MILLIN CASTS THE DECISIVE VOTE-HARD new men, "on honor," that, if they would stand WORK TO THE END-DISAPPOINTED AND firm Mills would certainly be nominated this morning after one ballot had been taken; and that he would gain four votes from Crisp and two from Springer on the first ballot. This was the "surprise," probably, which Colonel Mills's confidential friends last night declared to be in store for his opponents, and the nature of which was concealed for prudential reasons. A DIVISION ON MASON AND BIXON'S LINE.

nine Democratic States which cast eighty-three

electoral votes in 1883; that Mills had five Demo-

cratic States which cast thirty-nine electoral

votes; that Springer had no Democratic State, and

that McMillin had the vote of one Democratic

State which cast twelve electoral votes in 1888.

The eleven Crisp States cast 142 electoral votes

in 1888; the eleven Mills States east eighty-nine

electoral votes; two Springer States cast twenty-

seven electoral votes, and the seven divided States

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN ON HAND

When the caucus assembled this afternoon

eleven members of the Democratic National Ex-

ecutive Committee, which is to hold a meeting

here this week, had arrived. Of these nine

were said to favor the election of Judge Crisp, as

follows: Gorman, Maryland; Brice, Ohio; Sullo-

way, New-Hampshire; Ross, New-Jersey; Sheehan,

New-York; Sewall, Maine; Pasco, Florida; Ran-

om, North Carolina; Barbour, Virginia; two.

Messrs. Prather, of Missouri, and Mitchell, of

Wisconsin, favor the election of Colonel Mills.

Mr. Sheehan was at the headquarters of Judge

Crisp for a time while the caucus was in session

this morning, in consultation with Represen-

THE FIRST CHANGE IN THE VOTING.

Shively, of Indiana, left Springer for Crisp.

MILLS MEN BECOME DESPONDENT.

When the result of the ballot was announced-

Crisp 100, Mills 95, McMillin 19, Springer 13,

and Colonel William R. Morrison rushed to

McMillin's room, and Scott Wike, of Illinois, who

deserted Springer on Saturday, sped to Springer's

headquarters and besought him, almost with tears

in his eyes, to come to the rescue of the Sage of

Corsicana, who was in dire distress. Of course

the sympathies of the gentle and generous Sanga-

mon statesman were deeply stirred, but he did

not feel that he could respond to the appeal at

ers, however, Mr. Stewart, remarked that as

might desire, unless he should be asked to vote

for Colonel Mills, which he would never do, for

Morrison was closeted for some time with McMil-

in and his friends, and the result of the con-

ference was awaited with great anxiety.

anxiety the result of the twenty-fourth ballot,

MORE DISAPPOINTMENT FOR MILLS.

east seventy-six electoral votes.

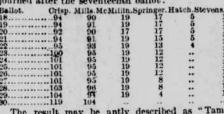
Washington, Dec. 7 .- The deadlock is broken and Crisp has won. He was nominated to-night on the thirtieth ballot, after the hottest and bitterest fight that has ever been waged for the Speakership of the House of Representatives; a fight as hot and bitter as it could have been if Crisp and Mills had been candidates of opposing parties instead of candidates of the same party; a fight which was fought, not on its merits for the control of the organization of the House of Repre sentatives, but one which was fought between two factions of the same party for supremacy; a fight in which the lines were distinctly drawn between the partisans of Grover Cleveland and the faction opposed to him.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ANGRY DEMOCRATS.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The ballots taken to-day were as follows, tinuing the contest of Saturday, which was ad journed after the seventeenth bailot:



The result may be aptly described as "Tam many's conquest," for it is distinctively and essentially a victory for Tammany, which now controls not only the organization of the committees of the House of Representatives, which for twe years to come will frame and shape all National legislation enacted into law, but also nineteen twentieths of all the offices and places within the gift of the House. It is a victory which has been won against what seemed to be heavy odds. for against Judge Crisp were arrayed all the forces which Grover Cleveland and his partisans could control and place in line of battle. the sense that it was a triumph against overwhelming odds, it may be called a magnificent victory. The nature and magnitude of the forces

which were arrayed for and against Judge Crisp

have been fully explained in these dispatches. In this conflict, the legitimate contest for the Speakership was lost sight of to a degree which no person can fully appreciate who has not been an eye witness of the performances here during the last fortnight; it made little difference whether Judge Crisp or Colonel Mills was elected, so far as a legitimate result was concerned. The result is not that of the free, untrammeled judgment of a majority of the representatives of the people; it is simply the triumph of the anti-Cleveland faction, eager and hungry for the power and spoils of office over the Cleve land faction, which is, equally eager and hungry Of course, the atmosphere is already thick with stories of "deals" and of corruption-why shouldn't it be? There is the best Democratic authority for the statement that neither Crisp nor Mills is fit or worthy to be Spraker of the House of Representatives. Over and over again have Mills's partisans repeated their accusations that the election of Judge Crisp would be the triumph of boodlers, lobbyists, and other corruptionists of various kinds and degrees, and now the majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives has nominated that man. Furthermore, Colonel Mills's Democratic newspaper organs have solemnly and repeatedly warned Democratic Representatives that the election of Judge Crisp would turn backward the hands of the dial of Democratic "reform and progress and cause the defeat of the Democratic party next

newspaper organ in New-York solemnly warned Democratic Representatives, in a leading editorial, that if Judge Crisp should be elected Speaker the Democratic party "will assuredly be beaten next year, and no one can say when it will get another In the same editorial these and of that known to be for Mr. Crisp, is conclusive on that Two-thirds of Mr. Mills's support comes from

year. Only three days ago Colonel Mills's chief

the North, two-thirds of the support of Mr. from the South. Does any same man think that the Demo-cratic party can win next year on the basis of Mr. Crisp's vote, which fairly represents the States the party could carry with a policy indicated by Mr. Crisp's election? There is no disguising the fact that more, far more, than a mere choice between individuals for the Speakership is in-volved in the decision of temperow's caucus." olved in the decision of to-morrow's caucus

Who can successfully gainsay this statement? Certainly Colonel Mills and his friends will not undertake to do so.

Judge Crisp's ability is conceded, and he w generally regarded as an honest man with patriotic instincts until he became a candidate for Speaker and the Cleveland newspapers began to expos his wickedness to the world. He is an adroit and wily politician, and if he lived in New-York he probably would be high in the confidence and councils of Tammany Hall, if not its actual leader. After eight years' service in Congress, he finds himself, at the age of forty-seven, the choice of a majority of his party for Speaker. In th eight years he has impressed himself upon that body as a man who possesses the sort of a temperament which is required to fit a man for the Speakership-a temperament different from that possessed by Colonel Mills, and which, for some reasons which it is not necessary to mention, made most Republicans hope that he would succeed in the contest which has just ended his defeat.

If Speaker Crisp were not under weighty obligations to Democratic factional leaders outside of Congress for his success, his future as Speaker would be more promising; but he may be able to console himself with the reflection that his obligations to Hill and Tammany are not heavier than the obli gations which Mills would have owed to Cleveland and his friends if he had won the prize. Speaker Crisp will not be a free agent; Colonel Mills would not have been a free agent if he had been chosen.

Tammany has completed and emphasized its victory by forcing the nomination of ex-Congress man Turner as doorkeeper. As heretofore ex plained in these dispatches, the doorkeeper is the purveyor of about nineteen-twentieths of the places and patronage of the House of Representa tives. The title of the office is not impressive,, but from a Tammany standpoint, the office itself is not second portance? even when compared with the Speaker-Doorkeeper Turner will be merely a figurchead. " 'Boss' Croker will press the button, and Turner will do the rest," to quote the expression of a Tammany man to-night. Whether Speaker Crisp will be content to be a mere puppet in the hands of the anti-Cleveland leaders will be disclosed, in part, at least, when the committees are

appointed. When the caucus assembled this morning th followers of the candidates were in line, and there was no visible sign of a break, The men who have been engaged in bluffing" were on hand in the hotel lobbies and other public places at an early hour, and were as vociferous as usual. One of them was anxious to wager \$1,000 on Mills's nomination, and one of Judge Crisp's friends produced that amount and asked the Mills man to cover it.

"I have left my money at home this morning and will have to go and get it," said the latter. "Oh, never mind that, I will accept your check which I know to be good. "No, I do not like to give a check," rejoined

man whose word is as good as his bond, and I will put my \$1,000 against your word." The Mills man was then obliged to retire from the field discomfited.

One of the new members who was present at th

the Mills champion.

efforts to gain an advantage. Everybody who saw William R. Morrison during those two hours, or indeed at any time after the caucus assembled his morning, must have wondered why he ever deserved and how he won the reputation of being lazy man. When all of Colonel Mill's other lieutenauts were on the verge of a "Well," said the other, "I know that you are sanic, Morrison was calm and unruffled, reedingly busy, and he seemed to be almost conident that his candidate would win. Colonel Mills sat with a few faithful friends behind locked

three ballots, and the time was devoted by the

andidates and their ligutenants to the most active

ost hope.

Continued on Fifth Page.

tatives Cockran, Fitch and other New-York men. He appeared to be much interested in the success of the Tammany candidate for Speaker. Two ballots were taken to-day before the caucus was compelled to take a recess in order that the House might assemble and the roll of members be called by the Clerk. Neither of these ballots showed any change from the result of the last one taken Saturday night. The vote stood: Crisp 94, Mills 91, McMillin 19, Springer 1., There was no change until the twenty-second pallot, when Mills gained two-Cable and Newbury, of Illinois-from Springer, and Crisp gained one-Tarsney, of Missouri-from Hatch, leaving the vote as follows: Crisp 95, Mills 93, Medillin 19, Springer 15, Hatch 4, Stevens 1. Crisp had of Canvassers. again reached the same number which he received on the ninth ballot. Mills had received two more than his highest previous vote, the gain being at Springer's expense; Hatch's vote reached its lowest figure, and McMillin remained where he had stood since the thirteenth ballot. While the twentythird ballot was in progress the Crisp men were disurbed by a report that a break from Hatch to Mills was impending in the remnant of Hatch's forces, and the Mills men began to snuff victory in the air and to shout. Mr. Hatch's faithful four went

court, Mr. Choate said he would like to call Judge Edwards's attention to the writ Judge Barnard had issued against the State Board of Canto him and declared they could hold out no longer. He reluctantly released them, went into the caucus "I have read it," said Judge Edwards, as if and withdrew from the race in favor of Judge he had read something of value to him. Mr. Crisp. Byrnes and Wilson, of Missouri, followed Maynard then said that the State Board of Canhim, while Cobb and De Armond, of the same vassers had decided not to oppose the Republican State, went to Mills. Stout, of Michigan, and

plan to have all the disputed Senate district and Stevens 1-the hopes of the Mills men fell,

Appeals should decide these questions." Mr. Maynard then read the stipulation which he had drawn up providing for the taking of the cases to the Court of Appeals. The Repub-

that time. One of his faithful Illinois supportfor himself, he would cast his vote as Mr. Springer the latter had been the beneficiary of a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Springer's prospects. Colonel

agreement upon the following stipulation:

Colonel Morrison left the room McMillin's supporters renewed their pledge of allegiance and determined to stand firm. Judge Crisp and his friends held a hasty and anxious conference, and everybody awaited with most eager and intense The result was another keen disappointment for the Mills men, and Bynum, who had been working night and day for a fortnight to bring his Indiana colleagues into line for the Texan, was the most badly disappointed among them, for on that ballot, McClellan, of Indiana, went to place the appeals upon the present culendar hear them upon some day to be fixed Crisp, bringing his total to 101, and leaving Mills the court therefor as early as practicable; and that the proceedings of the State Board of Canvassers relating to the canvass of votes for Senator in the XVth, XVIth, XXVth and XXVIIth Senator stationary at 95, with McMillin still at 19, Springer, with a loss of 1, at 12, and Stevens at 1. Before this ballot was taken Colonel Morrison said that Mills could win by a margin of two votes if Holman would leave Springer and go to him, and Holman at once became the subject of more December 36, 1891, and that such canvass shall be completed and the certificates of the result made by the Board of Canvassers in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals in these cases if so made and in lively speculation and discussion than ever. A leclaration by Sherman Hoar that he would not vote for Crisp, even if he should be nominated accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the appeal which will be taken in the matter relating to by the caucus, was generally regarded as an indication that some of the Mills men, at least, had the canvass of the votes for Senator by the Onondaga Boarl of Canvassers, dated at Albany, December 7, 1891. I. H. MAYNARD, DELOS McCURDY, attorneys for No change whatever took place on the next

MATTHEW HALE, of counsel for relators, Dalsy and Platt, and J. H. Derby and other relators.

Mr. Maynard submitted an affidavit from Secretary of State Rice, declaring that the State Board of Canvassers would have completed its canvass of the Senate district returns if it had not been restrained by the courts. In another affidavit John J. Mylod expressed his faith in the false election returns from Dutchess County. This discloses a purpose by David B. Hill to still "count in" Os borne as Senator if the Court of Appeals gives

PEIXOTTO'S MANIFESTO.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN RIO

formally received the various representatives of foreign Governments accredited to Brazil, and he also received the Brazilian and other naval officers whose vessels

ernment are traitors to the Constitution. He adds that the Republic and advancing the material prospects of

day from Rio Grande do Sul, saying that all signs of discontent have disappeared and that everything is quiet throughout the State. The Government, in view to accept again the Governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, which office he resigned at the beginning of the the place. The appointment appears to give entire satisfaction, and it is believed that affairs in Rio Grande do Sul will now cause no further trouble to the general Government.

THRONE.

The "Eclair" to-day says it is authorized to deny the reports which have been circulated that it is the intention of the Countess D'Eu, the daughter and heir of Dom Pedro, to take action to assert her rights to

are disheartened by the death of Dom Pedro. The

OF A BOAT OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

treme danger. One has already foundered, and her crew of twenty-four persons were drowned. Anything like assistance to-night is impossible.

by the explosion or by the falling masses of stone, and they, too, had to be removed. It has now been ascertained beyond all doubt that

engificer to give this order.

The calamity has touched the hearts of many besides the mourners in St. Etienne. President Carnot has sent

DISASTER IN A COAL MINE IN RUSSIAN POLAND. St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.-A terrible catastrophe has occurred in a colliery at Nifka, in Russian Poland. No details have been received here, but it is conjectured that the accident was the result of an explosion of firedamp. Hopes are ex-

that the signing of the deed of separation fell through gave her was worth £20. She had received far more

He had never objected to her speaking to Cohen.

The next witness called was Mrs. Gregg, the m of Miss St. John. Mrs. Gregg said she told Marius that his conduct was killing her daughter. reply he had made to her was to advise her to mind her own business. She detailed with much vigor of exession how Marius had thrown a salt-cellar at his e. Mrs. Gregg admitted that her daughter Florence s well used to having her own way. When Florence angry she showed it.

THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.